Historie Citizens.

and Honorable Service Closed.

Mr. Robert G. Ball died at his residence,

No. 233 G street northwest, at 10:40

o'clock last night, having rounded out

within a month of three-score and ten years

His death will be regretted by a

host of friends made in this city, to which

he moved from Alexandria county sixty-

two months ago and was, of course, in-tensified by his extreme age. For the

past few weeks his life has been depending

fight made against death has been the

been at his bedside as friends or physicians

The course of this struggle has been noted

Mr. Ball was a character in both the

ncient and modern history of the city.

For the past fifteen years he was a crier

in the supreme court of the District, and

there and in that capacity he is perhaps best remembered by the later generation.

The arrangements for the funeral, which

will be with Masonic honors, will be an-

Alexandria county, Va., April 30, 1827. He came to this city when only seven years

of age, but returned to the place of his

1853, when he was appointed to a post

tion in the city postoffice.

On the introduction of the free delivery

system in 1862 he was appointed super intendent of that branch of the service

Again, on the introduction of postal cards

he was detailed, as chief, to take charge

of the first postal car which can between this city and New York After three months

in this service, and finding the work was

making good progress, Mr. Ball requested

the Postmuster General to relieve him of

the extra duty. This request was granted,

though the department was sorry to lose

his service in this branch of work. On this

occasion the Postmaster General paid Mr

Ball a high compliment, and allowed him a handsome extra compensation for services

In October, 1865, Mr. Ball severed his

onnection with the Postoffice Depart-

ent and went into merchandizing, which

1877, when he setted. In 1882 he was

appointed a crier of the supreme court of the District, which position he still held

Mr. Ball was a direct descendant of Wil-

iam Ball, a brother of Joseph Ball, the

Mr Ball was a member of Dawson Lodge,

Chapter, Scottish Rite, in which order he

member of high standing

At the time of his death he was past

his chapter, past commander of his com

grand chapter, and past president of the

was also president of the Masonic choir,

omrosed of 106 members; one of the

founders and for eleven years president

of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association

and also vice president of the Masonic Veterans' Association of the District; rep

resentative of the grand lodge of South

Carolina, the grand chapters of Maryland

and Nova Scotia, and grand commander of

In 1871 Mr. Ball was chosen treasure

of the Columbia Commandery, and re-elected

for four successive terms, after which he

declined re-election. He was appointed

captain general in 1876 and in 1877 was

chosen eminent commander, and was com-mander of Columbia Drill Corps from the

time of its organization in 1889 until the

In the Order of Scottish Rite Mr. Ball

was made perfect chr in 1884, Knight of

Rose Croix in 1885, and master of the

royal secret in 1886. In 1892 he was

lected supreme council knight communder

of the court of honor, and was coronated

honorable inspector general, in the thirty-third degree by the supreme council of the

Southern jurisdiction in 1895. He was

also registrar of Albert Pike Consistory for

In 1852 Mr. Ball married Miss Elizabeth

McElree, of this city. He leaves one son

Dr. C. A. Bell, and three daughters, Mrs

Mary Hyatt, widow of Howard L. Hyatt,

formerly of the Postoffice Department, and Misses Florence and Clara Ball.

MISS DE LORD'S ALIASES.

She Had a New Name for Every

Victim.

Since the publication in The Times yester

day morning of the swindling operations of Miss "De Lord," the clever young

woman book agent, who has been duping

rominent Masous of late, many other per

sons have been found who also suffered

During her stay here the woman went un

ler several aliases. That which she used

nost frequently was De Lord or Do Lord.

Sometimes she spelled it Polard, and at

such times placed a heavy accent upon the last syllable. One of her cards bore the

name, "Miss Petreta M. Dolard, Dallas, Tex."

She also frequently represented herself

as "Miss Shyrock," and said her father was

a brother of Gen. Thomas Shyrock, of

she gave her story was practically the

same and in nearly every instance she

was successful in getting subscribers to

No trace of the woman has been found,

and it is believed that she has gone to

Pittsburg to commence operations in that

city. The police there will be advised to

look out for the pretty young swindler.

Baltimore. Further than the various na

pay for the book in advance.

rom her swindlings.

lose of 1892, when he resigned.

the State of New Hampshire.

convention of ancinted high priests. He

andery, past grand high priest of the

and A. M., and Washington Royal Arch

ness he continued successfully until

o well performed.

at the time of his death.

nounced today.

Mr. Ball was born at Ball's Crossro

birth in 1848, where he reli

frequently in The Times.

n the change of a moment, and the gallant

serious illness which culminated in

three years ago.

Sketch of His Career.

could be accomplished for silver. He knew, however, that this would do no good He had seen the efforts made to relieve the prevailing distress and had recognized that they were wrong and must fail. He had seen the repeal of the Sherman law recommended and applied as a panecea and it failed. He had seen the Democrats try the effect of the Wilson bill and prosperity had not returned.

There was no question that as to the tariff, the popular verdict at the last elec-tion was in favor of protection. Had the Democratic party declared the tariff to be the leading issue it would have been overwhelmingly defeated. It acted wisely, announced a truce regarding the tariff, and declared silver to be the dominant issue, and mark snatched victory from the most desperate conditions. Their victory would have been camplete had not the Democratic party presented other unnecessary issues, which handicapped Bryan's candidacy; furnished pretext for misrepresentation and abuse, and really divided the friends of silver. A multiplication of issues created a diversion of strength, and he was satisfied that in the future the allied forces would avoid this mistales, and would make bimetallism the crucial issue. As it was, however, the people had declared in favor of protection and had given the Republic in

party a contract for prosperity.

He was in favor or setting them try this measure without delay, except for proper discussion. This would open the way to the only radical cure—the full restoration of silver as a money metal. It was no time to play small politics. The decks would be cleared for action at the Congressonal election two years hence and at the Presidential election four years hence, by a prompt and generous response to the verdict of the people, and the allied forces could then appeal with absolute confidence to the conscivative sentiment of the country, overawed at the last election by the clamor and frightened by the misrepresentation and abuse of their cppopents, without the support of which entiment, success could never be assured.

He placed before the Speaker's desk a map of the United States, and pointed out that 44,000 miles of railroad had gone mto receivers' hands in the past three These were represented by rel lines on the map and were all in the South and West and the Pacific States. What reason, he asked, was there for this. It was plain to any student of legislation that this was the result of protection for New England and Eastern industries. The factories of those sections enjoyed the markets of the South and West for their protected products. They had accumu lated wealth and then grown richer by lending money to the South and West

Newlands claimed that the real question before the people of the United States is financial, and the solution of difficulties was the remonenzation of Twent-five years ago only England, Portugal, and Turkey were goldstandard countries, and it would be like Republican oratory to say Turkish mis-rule was the result of the use of gold slone as money. He illustrated by the map the distribution of the various forms He illustrated by the of money among the nations of the world This showed, he said, that the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia held three-quarters of all the gold in existence.

Mr. Fowler asked if the commerce of mations was not much more than three-quarters of all the commerce of the

har sewiands replied that he believed the the domestic commerce of the United States sequal to that of the world. "And that demonstrates," he said, "the power of the United States alone, pit e i against the whole world, to restore silver

to its use as primary money." Applause and congratulations marked the cle referring to the declarations of the Demo-

crats, who, in one breath ask, "Why doesn't your promised prosperity come right along and in the next breath say there is plenty of time in which to act on the tariff ball 'Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Lucey, "the situation is too serious for delay on our part We cannot control the rate of progress upon the bul after it passes from the House strate to the people the necessity for rapid action elsewin

Later Mr. Lacey was asked by Mr. Handy of Delaware if he believed the gold Democrats beined the Republicans gain their of think up." was the resty.

Mr Bondy-Well, don't you think it's a pretty hard return to make for their aid to force upon them such a tanif till as this? (Democratic applause)

Mr. Lucey-Oh, well, Mr. Chairman, the gold Democrats are not nearly so much opposed to a protective tariff law as they were in 1892. They have had an opporunity in the gast four years to test the benuties of one of their own. (Laughter

To the inquiry of another Member Mr Lucey said he believed that even more Democrats came to the Republican party last year upon the tariff question than were not niways frank enough to own it. Mr. Locey, in the remainder of his time defended Mr. Cleveland against the crit icisms of Democrats for sending troops to Chicago to put down the failroad riotof 1894, and argued that there was nothing upon which to base the charges agains Supreme Court for making its decision in the income tax case, and that no basis scholerer existed for the proposition that the defeat of that tax was responsible for the present deficit in revenues

Mr. McLaurin, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, spoke for an hour He said he was no protectionist, but as the full was to pass he demanded for his section the same advantages given New England and the States of the East.

If you protect New England manufacturers, then protect the raw material If cotton cloth is protected, the cotton from which it is made must be protected also. Those who spin in New England can have bank accounts are they who produce raw cotton in the South less worthy?" (Applause.) Mr. McLaurin made a comparison be-

tween the wealth of the East and that of the South and West. He took twenty ou States, including Ohio, and set their statistics abangside the six New England States, with New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey added. With 28,000,000 population against 14,000,000 in the East. and with nearly equal wealth, the twenty one States showed an increase of wealth from 1880 to 1890 of \$1,500,000,000 the pine States. The capital in manufact turing in the one section had grown 151 per cent in the ten years, while the farm values had decreased from 30 per cent of the total wealth in the other to 20 per cent. He showed that the return in money value produced by the mill operatives was three times the return to the farm laborer The total gross products of the farms gave only 29 cents a day to each person employed. He claimed that the effect of the tariff had been to enrich the East at the capita of money in circulation in several States to support this position. In addition the East had been lending money to the South and West and getting rich by it.

Mr. Milliken asked if the Eastern capiitalists could ever hope to get back the money they had invested in the South "Give us free coinage of silver," exclaimed the speaker, "and we'll pay you promptly."

In 50-cent dollars," suggested a mem-

"No, sir! In dollars wirth a hundred ents."

The bill proposed to collect about oneMr. Millikin continued to prod the speaker fourth of all the custom duties from the

We've made it possible for you men to wear madeto-order clothing without spending a penny more.

Suits made to-your-measure for \$12 and \$15-trousers for \$4.

And it's tailoring in the broadest sense of the wordnot the "botched up" stuff you've been used to.

Faultless fit guaranteed.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Cor. 7th and E Sis. N. W. No Branch Store in Washington,

with questions regarding southern invest cents, till Mr. McLaurin shouted in reply "You must have been caught in some

boom town! Upon a further comparison of the effect of tariff upon the wealth of the two sections, Mr. Miliken asked if the Eastern manufacturers got money, wouldn't be

"He goes to Europe to spend it," was the reply.

men?" asked Mr. Milikea.
"Yes, he can pay more, but he doesn't do it. The more able he is, the less he likes

to pay. "Money is the life-blood of trade." cor tinued Mr. McLaurin. "When it stops tiowing concestion of trade follows with its disasters. An inequitable distribution of wealth to the manufacturing centers has caused our financial troubles. An unequal part of the stock of money of the has remained in New England and the East, and the present condition of

indestries has resulted.
"I cannot indorse the doctrine of freraw material," said Mr. McLaurin, turning to another topic. "Its continued ap plication to our country, along with this protection, will only bring additional wees Why should I pay 5 cents a yard for col ton cloth when the cotton from which it is made is free?" (Republican applause.) "Or withhold protection from both?" (Demo cratic applause)

Mr McLaurin, in conclusion, demanded that the cotton planter should not be plundered by the whole world, while the wheat grower was protected against his near neighbor. He expressed his pur pose of offering amendments, placing duty of 2 1-2 cents per pound on all imported cotton and 2 cents per pound on rice, as a matter of simple justice to the South. He asked for free wool, or a reciprocal duty thereon, and was ap-

Lorded by the Democrats and Populists When Mr. Dolliver, of the committee, be gan to speak, at 2 o'clock, the galierie were crowded and many Republicans tool sents on the Democratic side near him. He stood at the rear of the House, real the main door. With a commanding pres ence and vigorous delivery he added life to the discussion and soon had a crowd about turn. The whole area outside of the rail was filled with attentive listen ers, who crowded up to enjoy the fun.

Mr. Dollaver said he proposed to give

me of the reasons why, in his opinion, the peading measure would meet the approval of the American people. The farmer of the Mississippi Valley, he said ad long age abandoned the un-American policy, and last fall had fallen into line a support of that great exemplar of the loctrine, Major McKinley, (Applause) They walked in the rain to the polls yeary with the miserable burdens of four years of Democratic misrule and bad legis tion, and cast their ballots in favor of he American policy. Mr. Dolliver charges that nearly everything that had been said in the House in favor of free trade properly belonged to the literature of the period of human slavery, in the interest of which institution free trade had it origin. Grover Cleveland, he said, was no he only President who had taken the inited States to a loan office. (Laughter and applause). History shows that he but followed the way often trod by Martin

Van Buren and James Buchanan. (Apement was occasioned by Mr Dolliver's references to the engaged young couple, whose fortunes formed the bas of a large part of Mr. Bryan's tariff speech in the Fifty-second Congress. That centieman, he sail, had followed them poorhouse, and the grave, being robbed at every turn by the beneficiaries of a pro-tective tariff. That couple, Mr. Dolliver said, had been resurrected by their cre ator and reappeared again at a farmer picuic in New York, addressed by Mr. Bryan, and he supposed they would coninue to appear for the next ten years

of American politics. Mr. Swanson, also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, referred to the great political revolutions which have occurred in this country for the last twelve years at every national election. claimed that it did not indicate any an honest effort on their part to obtain the prosperity so often promised.

he most remaraktile couple in the history

The President and the pending bill, by its title, claimed that the present distress arose, first, from an insufficiency o revenue, and second, for the want of protection for American products and in He argued that each of these causes assigned was untenable. The pres ant distress could not arise from any lack of money in the Treasury, since the Government had nearly five times as much money as it had at the time the Republicans turned it over to the Demo He argued that it did not affect the solvency of the Treasury whether the money in it was procured by taxation of by the sole of bonds. The only object of revenue was to meet the debts and the demands against the Government, an he claimed there was and would be for the next four years ample money in the

Treasury for this purpose, The depressed condition of the manufacturing industries, he said, had not re suited from foreign competition, but the because his customers were too poor to make purchases. Therefore, relief could me to the manufacturer until the price of wheat, corn, cats, tobacco and of other products increased. The low price of these products he ascribed to the enpreciation of gold, which would consilver was demonstree He discussed the sugar schedule of the bill and stated that the American suga trust would, under this bill, have more complete control of the American market

of refined sugar than it has ever had Mr. Swanson claimed that the provis-tions of the bill would make it possible for the reorganization of the steel pool, which was recently broken. The present tarif imposed about \$8 a ton on steel rails. A pool had been organized in this country which kept the price up to \$25, but re cently this pool was dissolved, and steel rails immediately fell to \$15 per ton. He said that Carnegie now claimed to be able to make a profit of \$2 per ton at the price of \$15, and he added that nothing showed more completely the iniquity of the tariff taxes, than the history of this steel pool. He pointed out in detail how the severa schedules of the Dingley bill had been dustries seeking to tax American people

woolen clothes of the people. The rates or duties, he said, were on an average 17 per cent higher than the Wilson bill and 4 per cent higher than the McKinley bill. In brief, it was the most exorbi-tant, the most prohibitory, and the most immunitous tariff bill ever sought to be enacted in this country.

Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, closed the debate for the day session. He declared the business difficulties were not caused by the tariff, but by lack of money. monetization of silver was at the botton of it and this had been completed by "that eniment Republican, Grover Cleve land, nided by John Sherman." (Ap-

When Mr. Sherman had reported the committee's work to the House, Mr. Mc-Culloch called up the resolution passed by the Senate authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase 1,000 tents for use by flood sufferers in the Mississippi, and it was passed by consent. It appropriates

The first speaker at the evening session was Mr. Howard of Alabama. He said be would vote for the bill because he believed in the broad, patriotic principle of protection to American industry.

Mr. Adamson of Georgia followed in op-position to the bill, speaking "as one of the six and a half million alleged anar-chists who voted last fall for honest money, honest taxation, and honest government; he said the proceedings of this Congress afforded much interest if but little satisfaction. "The novel method of legislating entirely by machinery, unless its results happily disappoint our expectations, will demand the insertion of a new plank in our next platform to denounce legislation by machinery as well as government by in-

Mr. Sperry of Connecticut presented the petition of the president and faculties of Yale University, asking that books and objical instruments used in educational institutions be continued on the free list. Believing that no principle of protection was involved in the propositio Mr. Sperry said he would move to amend the bill in accordance with the plea of the petitioners.

Mr. Kelly of South Dakota denounced the bill as a specimen of "robber" protection. The last speech was by Mr. Clardy of Kentucky, who devoted himself to the exposition of an amendment he proposed to offer to the bill by which American tobacco could be admitted in the ordinary channel of trade to the countries in Europe which now debur it from entrance except under conditions that practically prevent

At 10:30 the committee rose, and the House adjourned until today.

SHE WILL GIVE MILLIONS

The Donation of Baroness de Hirsch to American Charity.

Widow of the Famous Jewish Philanthropist, Baron Hirsch, Surpasses Him in Generosity.

The Baroness De Hirsch, widow of the famous Jewish philanthropist, is about to augment the sum donated to American charities by her late husband and known as the Baron De Hirsch fund, by the princely

From excellent authority it is learned that Oscar L. Strauss, ex-minister to Turkey, and one of the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch fund, brought with him on his return from Europe last Saturday, positive ssurances from the baroness of her de sire to devote this sum for distribution to various benevolent enterprises in this country. Mr. Strauss was probably the closest American friend of the late baron, and was, therefore, honored with this confidence.

of this great sum it is reported that \$1,000,000 is to be given to the alleviation of distress in entirely new charitable channels, which, those conversant with the mat ter expect, will create a great sensatio when the details become known by their originality and scope. But the precise na ture of the beneficence is kept a closely guarded secret for the present.

Baron De Hirsch, it will be remembered, died suddenly at his estate at Presbsurg, Hungary, on April 20, of last year, leaving to his widow a fortune which, it is be lieved, will amount to not less than \$130, 000,000 after his affairs have all been

His greatest single charitable project was established six years ago in the Jewish Colonization Association, the purpose of which was to found colonies of Jews in North and South America for the pursuit of agriculture and commerce. To this he gave \$10,000,000. In 1892 he gave \$2, 500,000 for the benefit of Russian Jewimmigrants to the United States, to be used "their assistance, education, Americanization and support after landing," and many schools and settlements have been established through the Baron de Birsch

The Baroness De Hirsch is said to be almost as remarkable a woman as her hus-band was a man. She, too, has devoted the greater part of her life to charitable work and once wrote in a letter to a friend: "It is a great and terrible responsibility, this possession of wealth, and the proper distri bution of it."

An adopted son of this famous couple, Arnold de Forest, who is reputed to be worth \$28,000,000 in his own right, wa naturalized four months ago, and settled in New Orleans, having come to this coun try to escape military service, which has killed more than one wealthy young man through the desire of the officers to show them no favors, and thereby arouse jealousy among the rest of the rank and file.

THE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The National Board of Managers Holding Their Annual Meeting. The board of managers of the Nationa oldiers' Homes are in session at the Arlington Hotel for their regular spring meet-

ing in Washington.

The board held a meeting yesterday, and will remain in session today, and possibly longer, having one or two meetings a day. The gentlemen of the board may also visit the home at Hampton, Va., during this session, in which case it will be prolonged for a few days more.

Those present at this session are: The president of the board, Gen. W. B. Franklm, of Hartford, Conn ; Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, the first vice-president; Senator Mitchell, of Wisconsin, the second vice president; M. J. McMahon, of New York. secretary; Gen. A. L. Pearson, of Pittsburg; Pa.; Gen. C. M. Anderson, of Ohlo; Congressman G. W. Steele, of Indiana; Col. G. Cook, of Kansas, and Gen. T. J. Henderson, of Hinois.

The President of the United States, the Chief Justice and the Secretary of War are ex-officio members of the board, and the two latter were present at the proceedings yesterday afternoon.

A call was made on the President by the

remainder of the board yesterday after-

Routine business has so far taken un all the time of the board. The cases of new applicants for admission to the various homes, the discharges, and the making of estimates for the coming quarter were the

matters disposed of yesterday.

The case of the Leaven worth home, which was recently the subject of Congressional investigation, will possibly be discussed during the session, but has not been touched

WALKER EFFECTS OF THE DECISION |

Organizations Governing Rates Is Every Day Curing People Will Cease to Exist.

That Other Physicians Had Declared GREAT DISTURBANCE AT HAND Hopeless Invalids,

lie-Opinious of Officials.

It must be admitted that Dr. Walker has a reford of cures such as has never been achieved by any other physician in the treatment or all disorders of the brain suc Western Railroads Sever Connections with All Associations-Predicted That Such Conditions Will Work Injury to the General Pub-

treatment of all disorders of the brain and nervous system, diseases of the skin and blood, CATAREM, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, MAEARIA, RHELMATISM, NEURALGIA; HEMORRHOFDS, DISEASES OF WOMEN, and all affections of the LUNGS, THEOAT, HEART, LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, BOWELS, and other organs. Men suffering from nervous debuity or loss of capacity, as a result of overwork, mental worry, or hast folles and excesses, are quickly restored to sound, vigorous manhood by the walker streatment. Chicago, Ill., March 23.-Within a week t is expected by high railroad officials that are quickly restored to sound, vigorous manhood by Ir. Walker's treatment.

The highest rescharged by Dr. Walker, whether you have one or more diseases, as 85 a month. This includes all medicines. HALLY OFFICE HOURS—10 to 5, 802 days, 10 to 12 pMonday, Weinesday, Thursdays, 10 to 12 pMonday, Weinesday, Thursday, Th not one of the organizations having jurisdic tion over passenger and freight rates will be in existence in this country, as a result of the plain decision of the United States day, and Saturday evenings, 6 to Supreme Court that all associations which ## CONSULTATION PROE. "68 have for their purpose the maintenance of agreed rates and the division of traffic are

DEATH OF ROBERT G. BALL The oldest organizations of this character must go to pieces. In fact, the work of dis-integration began in this city today, the legal advisers of great railroads being juick to grasp the lopelessness of the situation, so far as continued membership in these as-sociations was concerned. The Passing of One of the City's

General Solicitor Kenna, of the Santa Pe system, advised the traffic manager More Than Half a Century of Active of that road to withdraw immediately from all freight associations of which has been a member. It is believed Mr. Kenna will also advise the Santa Fe's withdra wat from all passenger association

A long consultation with other attor-neys of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road was held by General Solicitor Peck. Before the meeting of lawyers, Mr. Peck stated he would advise the 8t. Paul's withdrawal at once from all associations.

The counsel for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road advised the officers that the only legal course to pursue was to sever connection with all associations On reliable authority it was stated that the following other important lines have the death of Mr. Ball commenced about also decided to give similar notice of withdrawal:

Wisconsin Central, St. Logis and San Francisco, Minnenpolis and St. Louis and Chicago Great Western-The peremptory action of all these con namies means the certain disruption of the

following associations anti committees: Western Freight Association, Trans-Con tinental Passenger Association, Western Passenger Association, Southwestern Traffic Association, Trans-Missouri Freight Association, Southwestern Passenger Committee, Mississippi Valley Freight Con-mittee, St. Paul and Minneapolis Rate Association, Colorado Freight Association, the local passenger asso Louis, Colorado Springs, Puetlo, Denver and Chicago, local freight agents association of Chicago, St. Louis Association of General Passenger Agents, Chicago and St. Louis Traffic Association, Western Classification Committee, and Minneapolis Terminal Freight Association.

Officers of various western roads inter-viewed by the United Associated Presses eporter were divided on the effect which his disruption would have on rates,

The consensus of opinion is that a period of widespread and disastrous rate disturbance is at hand because each road can now do as it pleases, and cut rates openly and secretly, regardless of the interstate commerce law. Bailroad men and shippers agree that such conditions will work injury to the general public, giving hig ship-pers and merchants who get lowest rates an advantage over competitors.

At the headquarters of the Western

Freight Association the board of administration did nothing, although it has been in daily session for weeks and an important meeting on division of traffic was called for today. One member said the board had given the meeting no thought. Chairman Donald, of the Central Passenger Association, changed the opinion he gave yesterday, admitting the decision

affected passenger associations. Commissioner Tucker, of the Central Freight Association, consoled himself with Mr. Ball was a member of the city council from 1867 to 1869, inclusive. the opinion that the decision would not stand the combined attack of railroads Chicago officials believe it would be unwise and uscless to combat the decision, and that their prompt compliance will help the passage of laws regulating transportation companies, especially the Patterson pooling bill now pending. is the general opinion that differentials, which are an agreed lower tariff given laster of his lodge, past high priest of certain roads at a disadvantage by competitors, will have to be abolished. of them have been in force twenty years, and have an important bearing on tition between rail and water routes from

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA

Chicago eastward.

Judge Keith Will Settle the Municipal Dispute.

Efforts Will Be Made to Arbitrate The Difficulties-Manassas Jail Breakers Recaptured.

Alexandria, March 23.-Corporation At torney S. G. Brent, who represents the city, and Messrs. F. L. Smith and A. W. Armstrong, who will represent a majority of the police commissioners, left here tonight for Richmond, where they will appear to morrow before Judge James Keith, president of the court of appeals, who will not as arbitrator in the matter of the recent conflict of authority between the mayor and a majority of the police board.

As stated in The Times, Mayor Thompson suspended Sergt Smith and Policeman Fer guson for thirty days for insutordination which he claims he had a right to do indeendently of the board. The commiss claim the right to review the action of the nayor, and, if they so desire, to set it aside and reinstate the officers. They at tempted to do this and issued an order to that effect to Chief of Police Webster. The commissioners' order was not carried nto effect, as the mayor had threatened to suspend him if he allowed the ses

pended officers to return to duty. It may require several days for the judge reader his opinion, though it is thought by some that the opinion will be rendered tomorrow. The result is anxiously awaited by a large majority of the citizens of Alex-andria as much interest has been manifested in the matter.
Information was received here tonigh

that Joiner and Murdock, two of the negro train robbers who assaulted Jailor Allison and broke jail at Manassas a few days ago, were captured at Frederic today. They will be taken back to Manas sas and again placed in jail.

Thought to Be a Hoax.

If Teddy Benseman is at the bottom of he river, off the bathing beach, as the mysterious note found upon the shore would ndicate, his body will be allowed to remain there until the waters give up the dead. The story of the finding of the peculiar message in a bottle was told in The Morning Times, but the police, to confident that the whole thing is a hoax.

GODFREY, MOORE & CO.

Your Spring Suit

These are the popular prices for SPRING TOP COATS, ENGLISH WALKING COATS and the new SPRING SUITS, \$7,50, \$10, \$12.50 and \$15. In correct shades, material, lining, and, more particularly, cut, we claim our ready-to-wear clothing to be superior to custom-made of a much higher price.

or Top Coat is ready.

As manufacturers of the clothing we sell we are able to guarantee it with the confidence born of exact knowledge. You'll never get anything but the best clothing here; if we handled any other kind our mission would have failed.

This is the store where your money is "on call" when you ask for it back.

Continental Clothing House,

God/rey, Moore & Co.,

11th and F Sts.

Opp. the Boston House.

09900000000000000000000000

ROLOFF FAILS TO APPEAR

But Dr. Luis Is Present at His Trial.

CAPTAIN HUDSON TESTIFIES

He Tells About the Purchase of the Woodall and How She Took on Men and Arms at Florida Keys and Lands Them in Cuba Details of the Expedition,

Baltimore, March 23.-Gen Carlos Roloff, the war secretary of the Cuban junta, was as strikingly absent at the trial today in the United States court of Dr. Joseph J. Luis on the charge of filibustering as he was when the same gentleman was arraigned about a month Whether he is in Baltimore await ing another opportunity or in Caba fighting for the cause, he evidently considered that a courtroom was not the place for

a military man of his caliber. Dr. Luis, Gen. Roloff's alleged partner in crime, was on hand. He came to the city this morning from New York, and was in the coortroom before judge or prosecuting attorney.

The case opened with a legal buttle There were two indictments against the One was for preparing and setting on foot a military expedition against Cuba, a country with which the United States was at peace. The other was for onspiracy for the purpose of fitting out such an expedition.

District Attorney Marbury asked that the indictments be conscillated and Dr. Luis tried on both at once. This was opposed by Mr. Owens, counsel for Dr. Luis and Judge Morris decided that Mr. Mar-bury must elect on which indictment the accessed was to be tried. Mr. Marbury se lected the indictment charging conspirac The alleged conspirators were Dr. Lois Gen. Roloff and John T. Smith.

The defense wanted to ask the juror questions about their acquaintance with Spanish consuls and Finkerton detectives, but all of these were overruled. Eighteen jurors were drawn, and each side was allowed to strike three. Two juries expressed active sympathy for Cuba. One was a member of a Cuban league. One was stricken from the list. There were clerks and merchants,

elers and labors and brokers on the list. Capt. John M. Hudson, of the steamer James Woodall, was the star witness.

Capt. Hudson said he had known Dr. Lors since 1886. He met him in June, 1895 at the beatshop of John T. Smith, No. 159 outh street New York. Dr. Luis asked witness to look out for a vessel to carry men and arms. It was not said what men where. Witness and Smith, whom witness had known for thirty years, found at the office of Broker Holmes, that the Woodall was for sale for \$15,000. The price was cut down to \$13,000. Witness and Kingsley, a ship mechanic, came to Baltimore to examine the vessel. They returned and reported to Smith and Dr. Luis. Witness was given \$16,000, in sixteen \$1,000 bills, by Smith. The money was pard over to Smith by Dr. Luis. The extra \$1,000 was to fit out the vessel. Witness did not then explain what becan

of the other \$2,000. Witness came to Baltimore July 29 to fitthe vessel. It was provisioned for 1,000

pen for a month. ess sailed from Baltimore July 9 1895, in company with Roloff. Roloff went as a passenger under the name of Miller. Witness found on the Keys 153 men. They were Cubans and Colombians. Fifty-three were left there by the George W. Childs, which was unsuccessful in landing its expe-

lition. The expedition was under command of Roloff, who was called general. The other principal officers were Gen. Sanchi, Gen Rodriguez and Col. Castilo.

The expedition was landed at the n a river on the south coast of Cuba, fifteen miles from Trinidad, in the Santa Clara province. The vessel reached the hore about dark and the cargo was taken n four small boats to shore. It took four

Witness stuck in the mud thirty minutes then weighed anchor and sailed to Proresso, Yocatan. He stayed there twenty

Elphonzo Youngs Ca Another demonstration of the

elebrated "Cream of Wheat" all this week by the well-known cereal expert, Miss Clark, of New York city. This young lady will be very pleased to serve you with dish of this most excellent breakfast cereal, which is far suerior to any other-being the terilized, glutinous part of selected hard wheat, grown in the Red River Valley of the North. Excellent for invalids - others with weak digestion. Served with cream and sugar.

Elphonzo Youngs Co. Wholesale and Retail Grocers 428 9th St. Bet. D and E four hours, when he cleared for New Oreans, which he reacched August 4.
It was stated that the vessel was sold,

the men paid and given \$50 each to go home and keep quet. Mr. James Woodail, the shippard-owner, of Baltimore, testified that Capt. Hud-

son bought the James Woodall from him in 1895. Capt. Hudson purchased the vessel for \$13,000. She was fitted with cabbage and potatoes and hard coal. Hard coul would make very little smoke. The trial will probably not end before

SUDDEN DEATH OF W. S. ROOSE.

He Was Prominent in Business and Masonic Circles.
Mr. William S. Roose, for many years one

of the leading business men of Washington, died suddenly at his borne, No. 1732 Fifteenth street, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Death was due to heart disease, from which ailment Mr. Roose had been a sufferer for some time past.

During the past winter he has not been ctively engaged in business pursuits, but has been more or less under the cure of a physician. Of late, however, he had been feeling better than usual, and had at no time been confined to his bed or the nease.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, itter he had breakfasted, he retired to his library and fay down apen the lounge to take a rup. His son noticed finable lay very quiet, but thought that his father sleeping, and though he hoked at him several times, made no effort to rouse

A few moments after he had left the house Mrs. Roose returned from market, and upon going to her husband's side found that he was dead. The family physician was at once summened, but could render no aid, as Mr. Roose had been dead

The deceased was sixty-five years old and a native of fluitimore, but came to Washington about thirty five years ago, and opened business as a tobacconist on a small scale. He first had a cigar stand opposite Willam's Hotel, and later become proprietor of the one in the hotel. Gradually his interests grew until he controlled all of the stands in the principal botels and several

thers besides An especially pathetic incident in Mr. Roose's career is the fact that his sister when a small child went to live with Mrs. Surrett after the death of their parents When a young woman she became engaged to be married to John Surratt, but after the assassination of President Lincoln and the hanging of Mrs. Surratt the woman retire Hoa convent, where she now

lives in seclusion. Mr. Roose was a prominent Moson of the thirty-third degree, being a charter ember of Pentalpha Lodge also a member of De Molay Mounted Commandery, Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite, an honorary member of Adelphi Lodge of Providence, R. L. of St. John's Commandery of Providence, and St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia. He was

angling and gunning clabs.

The funeral will take place from the family residence on Friday afternoon at 2 clock under the direction of De Molay Mounted Commandery Rev. Mr. Stakely, of the First Paptist Church, and Rev. Dr. Powers, of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, of which congregation Mr Roose was a member, will officiate Interment will be made at Glenwood.

A HUSBAND BEATER.

Martha Harris Took Advantage of Her Superior Strength.

Reuben Harris, a small-sized colored man, with only one eye and his head swathed in Emergency Hospital bendages, was complainant in the police court late yesterday afternoon against his wife, Martha, who stands over six feet high and weight about 250 pounds.

He said she was a bushand-beater of he worst sort, and not long ago knocked him senseless.

The wife did not deny the charge, and

seemed to think it was part of her matri-monial daties to chastise her diminutive man. After some caustic remarks about such a little man, Judge Kimball sent Martha to Jall After a Jewel Thief. Detective Gallagher of the central of-

the colored Pullman porter, who is wanted for stealing from a car several hundred billies' worth of jewels belonging to Mrs. J. H. Christopher, of Samtoga Springs,

fice left has night for Jersey City to

bring back to this city John H Rhe

SPECIAL NOTICES, NOTICE is broby given that on the 31st day of March, 1897, will expire all necesses issued by the District of columbia to produce dealers indice at large and peddlers, all persons emerged in the business specified are hereby notified to promptly renew the same. By other of the Computes nersit, C. MATTHEW TRIMBLE, Assessor, D. C. mb24-6t

DIED. GAMMELL—On March 22, at 9:50 p.m., this KATHERINE GAMMELL at the rest-lence of Mrs Crusor, No. 1419 Proprint freet northwest. Notice of funeral hereafter. 15

PETTITT OLIVE MAY PETTITT des darch 22, 1887, one year ten months six-cep days old. teen days out.
Little Ollie was out darling,
Pride of all our hearts at home;
not an angel came and whispered,
Lattle Ollie, do come hume.
15-cm
By HER PARENTS.

UNDERTAKERS. J. WILLIAM LEE.

UNDERTAKER

332 Pa. Ave. N.W. First-class service 'Phone, 1383